



VI

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B<sup>2</sup>

Generally, the crosslinking agent includes any multi-functional material that will undergo condensation-type reactions with the hydroxyl groups on the silicone resin resulting in covalent bridging of the silicone resin through the crosslinking agent. Some preferred cross-linking agents include, for example, hydroxy-terminated silicone resins, alkoxy functional silanes, such as a gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (available under the tradename Silquest A-1100 from OSI Specialties (Danbury, CT), although there was little observable difference in print durability with changes in ethoxy functionality (see Example 4). In addition, the preferred silane contains functionality that can catalyze hydrolysis reactions, such as an amino functionality on the preferred silane. In some circumstances, a significant increase in the rate of polymerization was observed with amine functional silanes compared to, for example, glycidyl ether modified silanes. In some circumstances, an epoxy terminated silane can stay fluid for about 7 days.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B<sup>3</sup>

The chemistry of silanes, including, for example, their packaging and mixing sequences, are described in Sin Siew Weng et al., Silane Coupling Agents, (November 2000), cited with this